

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 224 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
Sixteenth street and Broadway.—CALLENDER'S GEORGIA MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 14 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

STADT THEATRE.
No. 45 Bowery.—DIE JUDEN VON WORMS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

ROMAN HYPODROME.
Fourth avenue and Twenty-seventh street.—CIRCUS, THROTTING AND MENAGERIE, afternoon and evening, at 1 and 8.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BRANT'S OPERA HOUSE.
West Twenty-third street and Broadway.—NEGR0 MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Dan Bryant. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street.—Mlle. Lina May, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

NIBLO'S.
Broadway.—CORD AND CHAINS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. E. J. J. Matinee at 2 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG ROMANZA, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. Fisher, Mr. Lewis, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourteenth street and Sixth avenue.—MARIE STUART, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.
Broadway.—French Opera Bouffe.—GROFLE-GROFLE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mlle. Corille Godey. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GRAND CENTRAL THEATRE.
No. 58 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Corner of Twenty-third and Sixth streets.—HENRY V., at 8 P. M.; closes at 11 P. M. Mr. Rigold. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGR0 MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

TIVOLI THEATRE.
Eighth street between Second and Third avenues.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway.—THE SHAUGHRAUN, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M. Mr. Boucicault. Matinee at 1:30 P. M.

MRS. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Brooklyn.—JACK CADE, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:30 P. M. Mr. John McCulloch. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Thirtieth street.—THE McFADDENS, at 8 P. M.; closes at 10:45 P. M.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be warmer and cloudy, with possibly rain or snow.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks generally advanced, but the market was dull. Gold declined to 115½. Money was easy at 2½ and 3 per cent. Foreign exchange firm.

THE LOUISIANA ARBITRATION COMMITTEE met in this city yesterday, but no action was taken, owing to the absence of Mr. Frye. It is to be hoped the whole matter will be soon and satisfactorily adjusted and that peace and prosperity may follow the unsettled condition of a wronged and oppressed Commonwealth.

THE ST. ANDREW'S DISASTER is now supplemented by the fall of the roof of the Twenty-second regiment armory building, fortunately without loss of life. Our report shows, among other interesting facts, the enormous length of a police officer's round in that central portion of the city.

TWO NEGROES were hanged in Maryland yesterday, one at Belair and one at Easton. In the one case it was revenge and in the other greed that were gratified. There were the usual prayers and hymn singing in the jail and then the revolting and degrading spectacles which make capital punishment so hideous.

THE TWEED CASE in the proceedings upon the writ of habeas corpus was decided in the Supreme Court yesterday by Judge Westbrook, both the verdict and the sentence being sustained. Thus there is another demonstration of the strength of the law in New York, and the fate of Tweed will long be a warning to corrupt men in the public service.

THE STOCKS INQUEST, as it progresses, reveals greater carelessness and recklessness in the institutions on Blackwell's Island and among the police and in the police courts than appeared possible even after this case was first made public. The investigations must not cease until the whole subject is probed to the bottom, and then there must be stern and unrelenting punishment.

THE TROUBLES OF TAMMANY are about to begin. Fitz Kelly has at last resolved that Fitz Porter must do as he is desired to and distribute the patronage of the Department of Public Works according to the programme which Tammany Hall will lay before him. It is a very delicate matter for Fitz K. as well as Fitz P., and it is no wonder the former is alarmed, because the HERALD always prints the news, and wants to act with greater secrecy hereafter.

The Political Condition of Europe.

Russia and England; the projected new laws of war; the new French Republic; Germany and the Pope; Germany and Spain; Germany and France; Germany and the rest of the world, in short—these are topics that are very lively now in Europe, and rattle more than usually the surface of public thought.

It may always remain a mystery whether Russia was really sincere in her propositions in regard to the mitigation of the horrors of war. Was humanity truly her object? Did the Colossus of the North indeed come down to the level of human sympathies, and was the Conference of Brussels inspired by an honest wish to establish between nations some general rules as to the treatment of prisoners and wounded and the people of occupied countries, such as might lessen in some degree the necessary barbarities of war; or was England right in the suspicion that the alleged purpose was only the cover for one far less acceptable? In England it is firmly believed that the proposition to regulate war in the interest of humanity was only a dishonest manoeuvre intended really to cripple and disarm the feeble nations, by securing their adhesion to a set of rules that would practically put them at the mercy of Powers with great armies, simply because it would require them to sign away the right to use that last resort of patriotic resistance, "an armed people." There is a singular inconsistency in the British character. No other country in the world equals England in the production of diffuse philanthropy and cheap hardware. Witness her anxiety over our wickedness in regard to slavery and her exertions for our welfare during twenty years before the war. Witness the millions she has spent in the extension of the Gospel to all the heathens, especially the Hindoos. Note the money she has spent on Africa; and it is doubtful if in this generation she will get out of that country enough cotton to reimburse the smaller items of her expenditure.

Yet that country of expansive philanthropy is the first to suspect the motives of other humanitarians and to find them guilty of hypocrisy and falsehood and all the kindred vices when they come forward with beautiful schemes that have the breath of the millennium in them. Is it the old difficulty about two of a trade? Is not Europe big enough for two missionary-establishments? And is it her knowledge of her own ways that inspires England with the fancy that wherever humanity is put forward as the pretence there is cheap hardware or some analogous reality behind that standard? However this may be, it remains a singular circumstance that England, which is the professional philanthropist of the world, should be the only Power in Europe to impugn the honesty of the philanthropy of Russia.

With all that we do not pretend to say that England impugned Russia unjustly. It is true, however, that it is only in Russia that any great piece of national benevolence has been done within the memory of very many generations, and if in this haphazard world a thought should be given to the fact that the creatures who go out as military machines to defend and cast down empires are human creatures, and worthy consideration as such, that thought might well come from the country in which many millions of slaves had been emancipated without the urgent pressure of necessity, and where the government, from its paternal character, acquires the habit of looking upon the people with some paternal care. Thoughtfulness for human miseries is more likely to come from a quarter than from Birmingham. It is, nevertheless, certainly a suspicious element in the case of the Russian propositions that they were so thoroughly satisfactory at Berlin. Indeed, it would scarcely be too much to say that a large number of them were a mere reduction to writing of the usages of the Germans while in France in the last war, and this circumstance would be sufficient to justify almost any suspicion with regard to them. But whether Russia had really a philanthropic impulse, or whether she was induced to put forth a programme which represents the purposes of Berlin, and was only not dated from that city because no such project from that source would have received a moment's consideration anywhere, it is clear enough that there is bad blood between England and Russia over their difference on this subject. This fact is likely to give interest to their relations as rivals and even opponents in Asia, as it gave its only significance to the telegram we had some days ago from Calcutta, that an order had been received there to hold every regiment in readiness. It was, of course, not intended that such a fact should get out, and so it was denied the next day by authority, but some order of that nature none the less certainly went from England to India. In the attitude of these two Powers in Asia there is a relation that inevitably leads to war, and the war that has got to come, and to which the minds are made up on either side, is always likely to blaze out on the occasion of irritation just like this that England has now excited in Russia.

The next step that seems to be menaced in the battle of Prussia with the Pope may give a new aspect to the whole case. It would make a queer political difficulty for Italy if Germany should suddenly determine to hold the Italian government responsible for the Pope; yet such a case seems unlikely to arise if the latest report of the relations of the two governments is to be depended upon. In what train of ideas such a fancy should naturally come into the Prussian official mind is tolerably clear. Prussia has overcome all difficulties hitherto by the judicious application of military force, and when she finds herself thwarted or crossed in any project she looks around to see where she shall apply her military force against the source of the trouble. In the case of any impediment in the administration of her government, the source of which is in a foreign country, she calls vigorously upon the government of that country for a remedy. She calls on Madrid vigorously at the present moment for redress for a grievance which originated with the Carlists, and, as the greatest of all her grievances comes from Rome, why should she not call on Victor Emmanuel to suppress the cause or take the consequences? In the Prussian view of the Pope there is nothing whatever that should set him apart from the common category of international grievances, and the intimation now given that he employs

against Germany the liberty of action that Italy allows him has the appearance of a preface to the more positive declaration to come by and by, that Italy must give some guarantee that the Pope shall not be so abused any longer or it must suppress that liberty. It is logical enough that Germany should deal with the Pope vigorously on the principles of international law, and allege that he has himself forfeited all right to any observance of the exceptional position he holds in virtue of his sacred character as the head of the Church. And if Germany declared outright that Italy must suppress the Pope, what then? Italy would have to do it, and, for aught that appears to the contrary, might be glad of the pretext.

From the fact that the possible usefulness of Italy to Germany has not yet reached its limit it is safe to believe that the alliance of these two Powers is still vital and that Germany is ready to give any reasonable evidence of her grateful appreciation of the substantial favors she has received from her not yet vigorous ally. It is not forgotten at Berlin that in 1866, when Prussia had not yet won her present towering position, it was Italy that detained at Custozza that part of the Austrian army which, if it had been at Sadowa, might have been of inconceivable value to the Empire that went down. Neither is it overlooked that if Italy had taken a step toward France in 1870 she would have put not only her own, but, in all likelihood, an Austrian army also in the balance against Prussia. Lively remembrance of favors received and, if possible, repetitions to come, will, therefore, assure to Italy the highest consideration of which German statesmen are capable, and consequently the relations of the Pope as they might appear in the strict construction of international law will not be unduly pressed, unless it is quite agreeable to Italy that pressure of this sort should be made. If Italian statesmen find that it relieves them of any responsibility before parties at home to have a certain line of policy with regard to the Pontiff forced upon them by pressure from a foreign government, Prussia is, of course, ready to render so small a service. These relations of the two Powers will be found perhaps to be of greater consequence in regard to the choice of a new Pope and in the dictation of his policy than they are likely to be with regard to Pius IX., for whom there is a very considerable support in the public opinion of Europe in virtue of his age, his long reign and his personal character. Public opinion will regard a new pontiff—no matter who he may be—with far different sentiments.

The existence of the Republic in France will also change very greatly the position of the Pope as a potentate. Indeed, it may result from this fact that he will be left without a friend, nationally speaking, in Europe; and it may be more than a coincidence that the step toward the development of his helplessness, internationally, comes pat at the moment when the party in France that might have sustained him is itself definitively overthrown. With the monarchy established in France it would have formed a rallying point for all the elements in any degree likely to support the Papal authority, and it would itself have supported that authority just in proportion as it was near to or far from the monarchy of divine right—that is in the conception of the visionary pretender to "the throne of Henry IV." But with the rejection of the monarchy there is no chance for the Pope in France; Spain cannot lift a hand in his favor, and the Catholic party in Italy can only look on hopelessly if Germany should require the extinction of the semblance of authority that glimmers at the Vatican. Whether this will provoke a widespread discontent and revolt of the Catholic populations—the fourteen millions of North Germany, the twenty-three millions of Austria, the thirty-five millions in France and the twenty-six millions in Italy—and prevent a savage return of the religious wars, may be a neat problem for that mystic politician who predicted just before he became Prime Minister of England the early coming of a great struggle.

The American Cardinal.
Nothing could be more graceful than the method by which a cardinalate was bestowed upon Archbishop McCloskey, and the appointment itself is another evidence of the great wisdom which has so long swayed the Roman Catholic Church. It was but natural that the Archbishop of Posen, in view of the persecutions he has suffered at the hands of Prince Bismarck, should be elevated to this dignity as a recognition of his services and sufferings in behalf of the Holy See. A similar honor bestowed upon the Archbishop of New York, while it can have no such direct political significance, is even more noteworthy in the contrast it presents to the elevation of Archbishop Ledochowski. The distinguished German prelate was honored in part because he had suffered from political persecutions. On the other hand the distinguished American prelate was honored in part because he neither seeks political influence nor can be made to suffer from political persecutions. It is a practical declaration that free institutions are not incompatible with the spiritual dominion of the Church. In this view of the case republican liberty has gained a new victory in the elevation of Archbishop McCloskey, the news of whose appointment is now completely and unmistakably confirmed by the special despatch from Rome, which we print this morning. In a few days the distinguished Archbishop will be officially informed of his new dignity, and a little later the first cardinal's hat ever brought to America will reach the city of New York. The event is in itself one of the most important in American history. That it is so regarded in Europe is apparent from the satisfaction it affords to the clerical representatives of the different nationalities in Rome, especially when it is remembered that Archbishop McCloskey's elevation, apart from his personal merits, is viewed by the Pope himself as an express appreciation of American Catholics and as a compliment to the United States. American Protestants, as well as American Catholics, will hail with pleasure this double evidence of progress, whereby the influence of the Church is widened at the same time that republican liberty is strengthened and encouraged.

From the scope of the investigation in the Beecher case on Friday we presume that on Monday the whole question of the inspiration of the Scriptures will be considered by the learned counsel.

Valmaseda's Return.

The complete triumph of the military party in Spain is worthily signaled by the restoration of Valmaseda to power in Cuba. The reappointment of this man, whose name is associated with deeds of cruelty and blood, may be regarded as a declaration of a war of extermination against the partisans of Cuban independence. The civilized world has not yet forgotten the slaughter of the Havana students, done with the sanction of this Hidalgo Count Valmaseda. That was, however, but the crowning act of a career of crime. If the volunteers of Havana insisted on the slaughter of a number of schoolboys for a pretended desecration of Castañon's tomb they but carried into practice the theories of government by terror which were promulgated by this model ruler. The outside world has little knowledge of the hundreds of men suspected of disloyalty that during the rule of Valmaseda were torn from their families at night and hurried before a drumhead court martial, and, after the mockery of a trial, shot to death as a warning to their fellow countrymen that doubtful loyalty was as dangerous or rather more so than active participation with the rebellion. He it was also that made war on the families of the rebels a prominent feature of his system of repression. The suffering and distress caused by his attempt to stamp out the insurrection by stamping out the Cuban people have scarcely had a parallel since Alva deluged the Netherlands in blood or Cromwell desolated Ireland. So long as the Cuban people exist this man will be named only to be execrated. Could the insurrection have been suppressed he would have accomplished the work. He was "thorough." There was no measure, however infamous, no policy, however cruel and bloody, that he was not willing to employ for the achievement of his aim; and yet he failed. Like most tyrants he overreached himself. Had he only used half the severity he employed against the insurgents he might have succeeded. But to the terror inspired by his acts succeeded horror and despair. Valmaseda may be said to have changed the Cuban nature. The wholesale deportation of the families of the men in arms deprived the Spanish party of one of the most powerful levers for compelling the surrender of the insurgents. With the exile of their families and the destruction of their property inaugurated by Valmaseda they were left like Satan and his legions.

With rallied arms to try what may be yet Regained in heaven, or what more lost in hell. It was then the war of retaliation and vengeance, since waged with such terrific effect, began on the part of the Cubans. They learned from Valmaseda the use of the torch, and now the returned Captain General can almost see the flames of the burning plantations from his palace. He will find the work of dealing with the insurrection more difficult than in his celebrated march through Camaguey, a feat we venture to predict he will not repeat. Perhaps the most important and immediate effect of the advent of this man will be to drive into open insurrection thousands of the disaffected, who, under milder governments, were content to aid indirectly their countrymen in arms. This class knows well that with Valmaseda in power there will be more safety for them in the Cuban encampments than within the Spanish lines. We may, therefore, look for large accessions to the insurgents already in arms and the waging of the war with increased vigor and more pronounced ferocity by both parties.

The Weather and the Rivers.

The warm weather of yesterday is a good evidence of the arrival of spring and the establishment of its balmy influence at an early day. It is true that the new season will have to assert its supremacy through a protracted equinoctial battle with the old, in which there must be many fluctuations of fortune till the middle of next month; but the change of temperature during the last week has been very marked all over the country and is of the highest significance, especially as connected with the impending ice floods and freshets in the rivers. For two or three days the thermometer has remained above the freezing point, with scarcely any interruption, even at night, in most parts of the Middle States. This has been the case in this city, where, since Sunday last, mild, melting weather has prevailed and the average diurnal temperature has been above 32 degrees. It is hardly likely that the next day or two can be cold enough to arrest the process of liquefaction now going on over the snow-clad country drained by the Delaware, Hudson, Susquehanna and their tributaries. Whatever dangers, therefore, there may have been from floods in these streams they are now increased, and if the situation called for caution during the first of the week it now demands the closest watching.

The Sharkey Case.

The position in which our government is placed by the fact that Sharkey, a condemned and escaped murderer, is allowed to remain at large in Havana, and even to commit murderous assaults upon American citizens, is not a pleasant one. We observe that one of the Spanish officials is reported, in a recent letter from Havana, as saying that there is no more reason why Sharkey should not remain at large in Cuba than that the Cuban Junta should have permission to exist in New York. Of course, there is political feeling in this remark, which we respect. But let us look at the case clearly. Two years ago an American citizen escaped from England, where he was under indictment for forgery. He fled to Havana. The English government thereupon asked President Castelar to return him to England to be tried for an offence of which he had been proved guilty. There was no treaty of extradition between the two countries. But President Castelar did not say that, because England allowed the Carlist Junta to raise money in London and buy supplies for Don Carlos, he would not deliver up the forger to be tried for his alleged crimes. He did return him to England, where he was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for life—a sentence which he is now undergoing. Now, Sharkey is a murderer; not under indictment merely, but under sentence of death. We have no extradition treaty with Spain any more than England had, and yet it seems that our diplomacy is so powerless that we cannot induce

the Spanish government to send back this wretch to answer for his crime. The argument that the Cuban Junta exists in New York, and that, therefore, American murderers should be allowed liberty in Havana, would certainly not for a moment weigh in the mind of an enlightened Spanish statesman. The painful fact is this, that the American government, with all its power, is not able to do as much to protect its citizens against murder as the Bank of England was enabled to do to protect its vaults against a forger.

The Three Points.

If Governor Tilden, Mayor Wickham and John Kelly, the triumvirate who now control the destinies of New York, will only learn one lesson from New Hampshire and devote themselves to the building up and strengthening of the city they will give their party a power they bid fair to squander. The three points that New York city requires to stimulate its growth are:—First, rapid transit; second, the Brooklyn Bridge; third, the Jersey Tunnel. Nor are these points so difficult of attainment. Already we have rapid transit from Forty-second street to Harlem and from Thirty-fourth street to the Battery. Now, have we not genius enough to connect this link so as to enable our citizens, within sixty days, to go from the Battery to Westchester by steam? The Brooklyn Bridge is well under way. Let us build this work and then establish steam communication from the City Hall to all that country lying beyond Brooklyn. Then let us tunnel the Hudson, so that the great lines that bring New York so much of its trade shall not be compelled to throw their wealth and prosperity into other States. The time will come when the citizen of New York will leave his business, enter a steam car near the City Hall, and select his route, either for Long Island, Westchester or New Jersey. Whoever achieves this will do for New York a work only equalled in greatness by the building of the Erie Canal. And if our literary statesmen, who are now writing long letters to each other about trivial matters of patronage, would rise to the level of their duty they would give themselves imperishable renown and add largely to the strength of their party.

The Board of Health and the Water.

Many functions of our city government are done too little; but there are some others that if not actually done too much are at least in a superfluity of hands. There seems to be no adequate provision—scarcely any provision whatever—for securing the purity of articles of daily consumption—food, beverages and medicines that the people buy in ten thousand shops to the great profit of small and dishonest traders; but our Croton water has the benefit of a double guardianship, and yet it is not pure. It is cared for by the professors—more or less learned—of our phenomenal Board of Health, and it is in the hands of the Croton Board. Exactly what is the limit of the function on the part of these respective authorities is not clear, but the limit appears to fall on either so far short as to leave out a large space in the middle, and that space the important one in which provision should be made for the healthfulness and suitableness of the water for a common beverage. Croton is at present not agreeable to the eye. Dr. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, has given to one of our reporters his opinion that the water is not unhealthy, and in evidence the analysis of a scientific assistant. Yet the Doctor is probably aware that noxious principles in air, water or food escape analysis altogether. Every Jerseyman knows that if he lives at the edge of a swamp in the flats on the Jersey Central he will get fever and ague, but none of the chemists can find in the air the fever poison. In the ward of a half dozen smallpox patients, where the unprotected child does not escape the contagion, analysis cannot discover in the air what communicates that disease. So with the water; our chemical processes may be too clumsy to detect the trouble, but it is there. Fortunately, though the chemists cannot measure and weigh the fever poison, all know how to avoid the fever; and if it cannot be declared altogether how water becomes unhealthy the processes for making it healthy are susceptible of distinct formulation; and if attendance to these is not required of the Croton Board by the Board of Health it is delinquent in its public duties, and we beg to call its attention to the fact that this delinquency is far more serious than that of the Department of Buildings which recently resulted in the Duane street calamity.

THE BILL TO PROVIDE for the aid and support of the poor in the counties of Erie, Kings and New York, has passed the Assembly and goes to the Senate. Such a law may be necessary under the amended constitution, and Mr. Campbell's bill may fully meet the necessity, but the subject is of such grave importance that it should receive the best consideration of the Senate. We have the authority of the leading members of the constitutional commission, who framed and adopted the amendments, that the clause in relation to the aid and support of the local poor was not intended to affect and does not affect the appropriation of moneys authorized by law to be appropriated to our institutions of charity. It is believed that all the laws authorizing such appropriations, including that for the distribution of the excise moneys, are as constitutional and operative now as they were before the adoption of the amendments. It is therefore very desirable that a friendly case should be made in order to secure an early judicial decision on these points. If new legislation is needed the law on the subject should be very carefully framed and guarded.

SUPERINTENDENT WALLING was tried before the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, on the charge of keeping prisoners in custody over twenty-four hours without bringing them before a police magistrate. The charge was admitted, but justified on the ground that the Superintendent could not comply with the law, because the Police Commissioners were not in session during the time the men were in custody at headquarters, and on the additional ground that justice would have been evaded had he not acted as he did. We do not wish to prejudice the Superintendent or to judge him harshly, but one thing is very plain—namely, that he cannot trust the police courts, which is necessarily the position he has assumed. Upon this point the whole question really hinges.

A Cheerful Spring.

All the indications point to a cheerful spring, with fine business prospects and energy in trade. The long winter is breaking, our people are recovering from the prostrating effects of the panic. There is much activity in commercial circles. The farmers are preparing for their crops. In every branch of industry and commerce we have cheerful signs. It is time that this "long strike," as it were, this long season of depression, should come to an end. And there is no reason why it should not end. All we want is energy, patience and confidence. Above all things, however, we desire to prevent our people from plunging into a deeper panic by giving way to the Big Bonanza fever which now rages in Wall street. We desire to see our business pulsing and throbbing with the activity of health, and not feverishly beating with the activity of disease. Now that spring opens so brightly, and now that our business heavens are bathed in sunshine, the future brightening with hope, we cannot be too careful in avoiding the speculations of Wall street, in keeping away from fancy stocks and using our money in honest business interests and investments, and not throwing it at the feet of desperate gamblers, who live only by deceiving and plundering the public.

A NEW QUESTION.—This is not pleasant reading that we have from Mexico of this massacre of Protestants in Acapulco and other places. It is a delicate thing for any government to interfere with the internal management of other governments, and especially to take sides in a religious question. Mexico has been distressed sorely by the controversies between the Church and the anti-Church parties. But we must remember, also, that the United States is a Protestant country, and that, while we grant freedom of conscience to every religion, that the Protestant denominations are the majority. Now it seems to us a question worthy of consideration whether our government should not insist upon neighboring republics respecting the rights of conscience and protecting Protestants in their faith. It becomes a very serious question whether we really protect our citizens if Americans can be murdered in Acapulco, because they do not believe in the Catholic faith. We trust that our government will give attention to this matter. Our protection of religious freedom at home is of little value if we fail to compel respect for the religion of our fellow citizens in other countries.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM MICHIGAN, Mr. Christianity, made his maiden speech in the Senate yesterday on the Pinchback case. The speech is one that is noteworthy as an indication of the policy of the independent republicans who have come into the Senate, and shows a better and purer tone than was usual in the last two or three years. Evidently Mr. Morton and Mr. Conkling are to have a new and dangerous element to battle against.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Prince Imperial will be attached to the Fifth Royal Irish Lancers.

"Gendarme de Brabant" was played in Paris last month—for the first time.

Senator Phineas W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, is residing at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Solicitor Buford Wilson, of the Treasury Department, arrived from Washington yesterday at the Brevoort House.

Judges Sanford, of New Haven, and Beardsley, of Bridgeport, Conn., are among the late arrivals at the Windsor Hotel.

Comptroller Nelson K. Hopkins and Senator Albert G. Dow arrived from Albany last evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Disraeli has the gout, and an Englishman who believes in homeopathy has written him to try "oryza alata" (barley) as a remedy.

Among the callers on His Excellency the President yesterday were Senators Kernan, of New York, and Randolph, of New Jersey.

Congressman Lyman K. Bass and wife, of Buffalo, arrived at the St. James Hotel yesterday and will sail for Europe to-day in the steamer Weser.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn's charge to the jury in the Tichborne case is published. It is about the same length as Gibbon's "History of the Decline and Fall."

Sensors Daniel H. Cole and John H. Selkreg and Assemblymen F. W. Vosburgh and James O. Brown arrived at the Metropolitan Hotel last night from Albany.

Punch furnishes this inscription for the front of the idiot asylum founded by Mr. Holloway, who made his fortune in "patent medicines."

"Not off in fate so just—see wealth received Back to the simple source from which it poured."

Dr. John P. Newman, after an absence of two years from the United States, traveling in a government capacity in the East, will return to the charge of the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, as its pastor, where he previously served for three years.

Some Edinburgh students sent a "friendly address" to Paris students "recommending the examination of religious truth;" but the Paris students refused to hear it read. Perhaps their intolerant ill manners are no worse than the impertinence of the British disposition to mind other people's business.

In Spain rooms are not warmed by stoves or fireplaces, as there are not brains enough in that country to understand these contrivances. They use braziers' brass dishes full of coals, and all the gas remains in the room. Alfonso's room was warmed this way at Avila, and His Majesty was partly asphyxiated, but recovered.

Baron Rothschild recently visited the office of one of his employees on the Northern Railroad, where he was not expected. He was started at the magnificent productions of spider web in all the upper corners of the room and referred to the subject. "Monsieur le Baron," said the man, "I leave them so on purpose. Otherwise, the walls would be ruined by the flies."

The Grand Duchess Marie recently bought in France the upholstery of a bedchamber, all in the finest point d'Aleppo lace. It was estimated that Marie Antoinette, but the Revolution prevented her buying it. It was given to Marie Louise by Napoleon on the occasion of their marriage, and was sold after the hundred days. The latest royal purchaser paid only 25,000 francs.

It was no secret in France that the republicans were all agreed that if this present Assembly should re-establish the monarchy they would oppose the validity of the government on the ground that the Assembly had not constituted powers and transcended its authority in pretending to set up any government whatever. But now that it has established the republic they may reconsider that theory.

There are 4,000,000 cats in Great Britain, and it is estimated that each cat kills an average of twenty mice or rats every year. It is estimated further that every rat or mouse, if it lived, would insure property to the extent of 12 sterling. It all this is true, pussy saves to that country every year \$400,000,000, and she might pay off the national debt if she chose.

Recently, during the pantomime at one of the Dublin theatres, a clown entered and said, "I feel rather Moody." The pantomime rejoined, "And I feel rather Sankey-monious," at which the gallery laughed furiously, and some one struck up "Hold the Fort, for I am Coming," one of the revival hymns, and the whole assembly in the highest story joined in the chorus heartily. The curtain fell until the hymn was concluded.